The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREAS D. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *Auguſt* 2, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (NO 24.)

An ORDINANCE for the GOVERNMENT of the TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, North Weſt of the RIVER OHIO.

BE it ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſaid territory for the purpoſes of temporary government, be one diſtrict, ſubject, however, to be divided into two diſtricts, as future circumſtances may, in the opinion of Congreſs, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the eſtates of reſident and non-reſident proprietors in ſaid territory, dying inteſtate, ſhall deſcend to, and be diſtributed among their children, and the deſcendants of the deceaſed child or grand child, to take the ſhare of their deceaſed parent among them: And where there ſhall be no children or deſcendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate, ſhall have in equal parts among them their deceaſed parents ſhare; and there ſhall in no caſe be a diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; ſaving in all caſes to the widow of the inteſtate, her third part of the real eſtate for life, and one third part of the perſonal eſtate; and this law relative to deſcents and dower, ſhall remain in full force, until altered by the Legiſlature of the diſtrict. ——And until the governor and Judges ſhall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, eſtates in ſaid territory may be deviſed or bequeathed by wills in writing, ſigned and ſealed by him or her whoſe the eſtate may be (being of full age) and atteſted by three witneſſes; and real eſtates may be conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, or bargain and ſale, ſigned, ſealed, and delivered by the perſon being of full age, in whom the eſtate may be, and attended by two witneſſes, provided the will be duly proved, and ſuch conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magiſtrates, courts, and regiſters ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe; and perſonal property may be transferred by delivery, ſaving, however, to the French Canadian inhabitants, and other ſettlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore profeſſed themſelves citizens of Virginia, their laws and cuſtoms now in force among them, relative to the deſcent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a Governor, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs, he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in one thouſand acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office.

There ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a Secretary, whoſe commiſſion ſhall be in force for four years, unleſs ſooner revoked, he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office. It ſhall be his duty to keep and preſerve the acts and laws paſſed by the legiſlature, and the public records of the diſtrict, and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; and tranſmit authentic copies of ſuch acts and proceedings, every ſix months, to the ſecretary of Congreſs: There ſhall alſo be appointed a court to conſiſt of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who ſhall have a common law juriſdiction, and reſide in the diſtrict, and have therein a freehold eſtate of five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of their offices; and their commiſſions ſhall continue in force during good behaviour.

The Governour and judges, or a majority of them ſhall adopt and publiſh in the diſtrict, ſuch laws of the original ſtates, criminal and civil, as may be neceſſary, and beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, and report them to Congreſs, from time to time, which laws ſhall be in force in the diſtrict, until the organization of the General Aſſembly therein, unleſs diſapproved by Congreſs; but afterwards the Legiſlature ſhall have authority to alter them as they ſhall think fit.

The Governour for the time being, ſhall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commiſſion all officers of the ſame, below the rank of General officers; all General officers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs.

Previous to the organization of the General Aſſembly, the Governour ſhall appoint ſuch magiſtrates and other civil officers, in each county or townſhip, as he ſhall find neceſſary for the preſervation of the peace and good order of the ſame; After the General Aſſembly ſhall be organized, the powers and duties of magiſtrates and other civil officers ſhall be regulated by the ſaid aſſembly; but all magiſtrates and other civil officers not herein otherwiſe directed ſhall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governour.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made ſhall have force in all parts of the diſtrict, and for the execution of the proceſs, criminal and civil, the Governour ſhall make proper diviſions and he proceed from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to lay out the parts of the diſtrict in which the Indian title ſhall have been extinguiſhed, into counties and townſhips, ſubject, however, to ſuch alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legiſlature.

So ſoon as there ſhall be five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age, in the diſtrict, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they ſhall receive authority, with time and place, to elect repreſentatives from their counties or townſhips, to repreſent them in the general aſſembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there ſhall be one repreſentative, and ſo on progreſſively with the number of free male inhabitants ſhall the right of repreſentation increaſe, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to twenty five, after which the number and proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon be eligible or qualified to act as a repreſentative, unleſs he ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict, or unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict three years, and in either caſe ſhall likewiſe hold in his own right, in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of land within the ſame: Provided alſo, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict; or the like freehold, and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a man as an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected, ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of a repreſentative, or removal from office, the Governor ſhall iſſue a writ to the county or townſhip for which he was a member, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve to the remainder of the term.

The General Aſſembly, or legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the Governor, Legiſlative council, and a houſe of repreſentatives. The Legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As ſoon as repreſentatives ſhall be elected, the governor ſhall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they ſhall nominate ten perſons, reſidents in the diſtrict, and each poſſeſſed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as aforeſaid: and whenever a vacancy ſhall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall nominate two perſons qualified as aforeſaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congreſs, one of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion for the reſidue of the term, and every five years, four months at leaſt before the expiration of the time of ſervice of the members of Council, the ſaid houſe ſhall nominate ten perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, and return their names to Congreſs five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as members of the Council for five years, unleſs ſooner removed. And the Governor, legiſlative Council, and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall have authority to make laws in all caſes for the good government of the diſtrict, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance eſtabliſhed and declared. And all bills having paſſed by a majority in the houſe, and by a majority in the council, ſhall be referred to the governor for his aſſent; but no bill or legiſlative act whatever ſhall be of any force w

aſſent. The governor ſhall have power to convene, prorogue and diſſolve the general aſſembly, when in his opinion it ſhall be expedient.

The Governors, Judges, Legiſlative council, Secretary, and ſuch other officers as Congreſs ſhall appoint in the diſtrict, ſhall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office, the governor before the Preſident of Congreſs, and all other officers before the governor. As ſoon as a legiſlature ſhall be formed in the diſtrict, the council and houſe, aſſembled in one room, ſhall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congreſs, who ſhall have a ſeat in congreſs, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundament l principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the baſis whereon theſe republics, their laws and conſtitutions are erected; to fix and eſtabliſh thoſe principles as the baſis of all laws, conſtitutions and governments which forever hereafter ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory,—to provide alſo for the eſtabliſhments of ſtates and permanent government therein, and for their admiſſion to ſhare in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original ſtates at as early periods as may be conſiſtent with the general intereſt:

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED AND DECLARED, BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the following articles ſhall be conſidered as articles of compact between the original ſtates, and the People and ſtates in the ſaid territory, and forever remain unalterable, unleſs by common conſent, to wit:

Article 1ſt. No perſon, demeaning himſelf in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſhall ever be moleſted on account of his mode of worſhip or religious ſentiments in the ſaid territory.

Article 2d. The inhabitants of the ſaid territory ſhall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate repreſentation of the people of the Legiſlature, and of judicial proceeding according to the courſe of the common law; all perſons ſhall be bailable unleſs for capital offences, where the proof ſhall be evident, or the preſumption great; all fines ſhall be moderate, and no cruel unuſual puniſhments ſhall be inflicted; no man ſhall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgement of his peers, or of the law of the land; and ſhould the public exigencies make it neceſſary for the common preſervation to take any perſon's property, or to demand his particular ſervices, full compenſation ſhall be made for the ſame; and in the juſt preſervation of rights and property it is underſtood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in ſaid territory, that ſhall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previouſly formed,

Article 3d. Religion, morality and knowledge being neceſſary to good Government and the happineſs of mankind, ſchools and the means of education ſhall forever be encouraged. The utmoſt good faith ſhall always be obſerved towards the Indians; their lands and property ſhall never be taken from them without their conſent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never ſhall be invaded or diſturbed, unleſs in juſt and lawful wars authorized by Congreſs; but laws founded in juſtice and humanity ſhall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preſerving peace and friendſhip with them.

Article 4th. The ſaid territory, and the ſtates which may be formed therein, ſhall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, ſubject to the articles of confederation, and to ſuch alterations therein as ſhall be conſtitutionally made; and to acts and ordinances of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and ſettlers in the ſaid territory, ſhall be ſubject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expences of Government, to be apportioned on them by Congreſs, according to the ſame common rule and meaſure by which apportionments thereof ſhall be made on the other ſtates, and the taxes for paying their proportion, ſhall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legiſlatures of the diſtrict or diſtricts or new ſtates, as in the original ſtates, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. The Legiſlatures of thoſe diſtricts, or new ſtates, ſhall never interfere with the primary diſpoſal of the ſoil by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, nor with any regulations Congreſs may find neceſſary for ſecuring the title in ſuch ſoil to the bona fide purchaſers. No tax ſhall be impoſed on lands the property of the United States; and in no caſe ſhall non reſident proprietors be taxed higher than reſidents. The navigable waters leading into the Miſſiſſippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the ſame ſhall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the ſaid territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and thoſe of any other ſtates that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impoſt or duty therefor.

Article 5th. There ſhall be formed in ſaid territory, not leſs than three nor more than five ſtates; and the boundaries of the ſtates, as ſoon as Virginia ſhall alter her act of ceſſion and conſent to the ſame, ſhall become fixed and eſtabliſhed as follows, to wit: The weſtern ſtate in the ſaid territory, ſhall be bounded by the Miſſiſſippi, the Ohio and Wabaſh rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabaſh and Poſt Vincent's due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the ſaid territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Miſſiſſippi. The middle ſtate ſhall be bounded by the ſaid direct line, the Wabaſh from Poſt Vincent's to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the great Miami to the ſaid territorial line, and by the ſaid territorial line. The eaſtern ſtate ſhall be bounded by the laſt mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennſylvania, and the ſaid territorial line: Provided however, and it is further underſtood and declared, that the boundaries of theſe three ſtates, ſhall be ſubject ſo far to be altered, that if Congreſs ſhall hereafter find it expedient, they ſhall have authority to form one or two ſtates in that part of the ſaid territory which lies north of an eaſt and weſt line drawn through the ſouthern bend or extreme of lake Michigan, and whenever any of the ſaid ſtates have ſixty thouſand free inhabitants therein ſuch ſtate ſhall be admitted by its Delegates into the Congreſs of the United States, on an equal footing with the original ſtates in all reſpects whatever; and ſhall be at liberty to form a permanent conſtitution and ſtate Government: Provided the conſtitution and Government ſo to be formed, ſhall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in theſe articles, and ſo far as it can be conſiſtent with the general intereſt of the confederacy, ſuch admiſſion ſhall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a leſs number of free inhabitants in the ſtate than ſixty thouſand.

Article 6th. There ſhall be neither ſlavery nor involuntary ſervitude in the ſaid territory, otherwiſe than in the puniſhment of crimes whereof the party ſhall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any perſon eſcaping into the ſame, from whom ſervice is lawfully claimed in any of the original ſtates, ſuch fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the perſon claiming his or her labour or ſervice as aforeſaid.

Be it ordained By the authority aforeſaid, That the reſolutions of 23d of 1784, relative to the ſubject of this ordinance, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1788, and of their ſovereignty and independence the 11th.

From GREGORY'S LECTURES on the Duties and Qualifications of a PHYSICIAN.

I SHALL conclude this ſubject with ſome obſervations on a charge of a heinous nature, which has been often urged againſt our profeſſion; I mean that of infidelity, and contempt of religion. I think the charge ill-founded; and will venture to ſay, that the moſt eminent of the faculty have been diſtinguiſhed for real piety. I ſhall only mention, as examples, Harvey, Sydenham, Arbuthnot, Boerhaave, Stahl, and Hoffman.—It is eaſy, however, to ſee whence this calumny has ariſen. Men whoſe minds have been enlarged by knowledge, who have been accuſtomed to think and reaſon upon all ſubjects with generous freedom, are not apt to become bigots to any particular ſyſtem. They can be ſteady to their own principles, without thinking ill of thoſe who differ from them; but they are impatient of the authority and controul of men, who would lord it over their conſciences, and dictate to them what they are to believe. This freedom of ſpirit, this moderation and charity for thoſe of different ſentiments, have frequently been aſcribed, by narrow minded people, to ſecret infidelity, ſcepticiſm, or, at leaſt, to lukewarmneſs in religion; while ſome who were ſincere Chriſtians, exaſperated by ſuch reproaches have ſpoken unguardedly, and thereby afforded their enemies a handle to calumniate them. This, I imagine, has been the real ſource of that charge of infidelity ſo often and ſo unjuſtly brought againſt phyſicians. In a neighbouring nation, where few people have been uſed to think or reaſon with freedom on religion, and where, till of late, no man durſt expreſs himſelf freely on the ſubject, ſome ingenious and lively writers have within theſe few years appeared, who impatient to diſplay their newly-acquired liberty, have attempted to ſhake the foundations of all religion, natural as well as revealed. Lately emancipated from the loweſt ſuperſtition, by a tranſition not unnatural

eal they have plunged at once into Atheiſm. It is perhaps for the better, that theſe gentlemen have carried matters ſo far; becauſe it is to be hoped the evil will ſoon cure itſelf. Mankind may have their religious opinions diſfigured by various ſuperſtitions; but ſtill religion is natural to the human mind, and every attempt to eradicate it, will be found to be as impotent as it is wicked. But ſuppoſing that Atheiſm came univerſally to prevail, together with the diſbelief of the immortality of the ſoul, the duration of ſuch ſentiments would neceſſarily be very ſhort; becauſe they would at once unhinge the bonds of ſociety, and produce a continued ſcene of anarchy and wickedneſs, diveſted of that uncouth, metaphyſical dreſs under which they long lay concealed, the gloomy ſpeculation of a few recluſe men, they are now produced to the world, adorned with what paſſes among men for wit and humour and adapted to every capacity. So far as they contain any argument, their weakneſs has been often demonſtrated. One method taken by the preſent patrons of infidelity to propagate their opinions is ſomewhat dangerous. With much aſſurance, they inſinuate, that all who avow their belief in natural or revealed religion, are either hypocrites or fools. This is attacking youth on their weak ſide. A young man, of a liberal ſpirit, diſdains the idea of hypocriſy; and, from an ill-judged pride, is afraid of whatever may ſubject him to ſo mean an imputation. Vanity, again, is their moſt ruling paſſion, as they commonly dread contempt above every thing, and reſent reflections on the weakneſs and narrowneſs of their underſtanding, more than any charge againſt their principles or morals. But I will venture to ſay, that men of the moſt enlarged, clear, and ſolid underſtandings, who have acted with the greateſt ſpirit, dignity, and propriety, and who have been regarded as the moſt uſeful and amiable members of ſociety, have never openly inſulted, or inſidiouſly attempted to ridicule the principles of religion; on the contrary, have been its beſt and warmeſt friends.—The ſtudy of medicine, of all others, ſhould be the leaſt ſuſpected of leading to impiety. An intimate connexion with the works of Nature raiſes the mind to the moſt ſublime conceptions of the Supreme Being, and at the ſame time dilates the heart with the moſt pleaſing views of Providence. The difficulties that neceſſarily attend all deep enquiries into a ſubject ſo diſproportionate to human faculties, ſhould not be ſuſpected to ſurpriſe a phyſician, who, in his practice, is often involved in perplexity, even in ſubjects expoſed to the examination of his ſenſes.

There are, beſides, ſome peculiar circumſtances in the profeſſion of a phyſician, which ſhould naturally diſpoſe him to look beyond the preſent ſcene of things, and engage his heart on the ſide of religion. He has many opportunities of ſeeing people, once the gay and happy, ſunk in deep diſtreſs; ſometimes devoted to a painful lingering death; and ſometimes ſtruggling with the tortures of a diſtracted mind. Such afflictive ſcenes, one would imagine, might ſoften any heart, not dead to every feeling of humanity, and make it reverence that religion which alone can ſupport the ſoul under the moſt complicated diſtreſſes; that religion, which teaches us to enjoy life with cheerfulneſs, and reſign it with dignity. A phyſician, who has the misfortune to diſbelieve in a future ſtate, will, if he has common good nature, conceal his ſentiments from thoſe under his charge, with as much care as he would prevent them from the infection of a mortal diſeaſe. With a mind unfeeling, or occupied in various purſuits, he may not be aware of his own unhappy ſituation; yet it is barbarous to deprive a expiring nature of its laſt ſupport, and blaſt the only ſurviving comfort of thoſe who have taken a laſt farewell of every ſublunary pleaſure. But if motives of humanity, and a regard to the peace and happineſs of ſociety, cannot reſtrain a phyſician from expreſſing ſentiments deſtructive of religion or morals, it is vain to urge the decency of the profeſſion. The moſt favourable conſtruction we can put on ſuch conduct, is to ſuppoſe it proceeds from an ungovernable levity, or a criminal vanity, forgets all the ties of morals, decency and good manners.

I ſhall make no apology for going a little out of my way in treating of ſo ſerious a ſubject. In an enquiry into the office and duties of a phyſician, I deemed it neceſſary to wipe off a reflection ſo derogatory to our profeſſion; and, at the ſame time to caution you againſt that petulance and vanity in converſation, which may occaſion imputations of bad principles, equally dangerous to ſociety, and to your own intereſt and honour.

A Clear and Intelligible Law Caſe

WILLIAM having received a letter from *Sarah*, written by *Cowley*, ſhewed the ſame to *Kate*; who, upon perual, ſaid, he wondered, that *Richard* ſhould be ſo indiſcreet as to quarrel with *James* about *Abigail*, who was ſo extremely ugly, and conſequently ſhocking: Becauſe *Lamana* had refuſed, though aſked, to go to play with *Catherine*. Whereupon *Phillip* falling into a paſſion with *Titus*, ſwore he would be revenged on *Patrick*; and therefore called *Thomas* rogue, raſcal, &c. *Stephen*, who twas thought was an eye-witneſs to the abuſe, and *Chriſtopher's* friend ſlyly tripped up *Rowland's* heels, and bicke *Jeremy's* head. *Cuthbert* on this drew his dagger at *Edmund*; and *Archibald*, trembling, with much ado recovered his fright; re aſſumed his natural intrepidity; and in a cold ſweat ſnatched *Gilbert's* Piſtol from *Lawrence*, and cocked his blunderbuſs at *Paul*. Whereat *John* being amazed, ſecretly adviſed *Samuel* to apply to *Leonard*, with the help of *George*, privately to make an affidavit againſt *Arthur*, to take out writ againſt *Henry* and *Rachel*, at the ſuit of *Timothy*, executor of the laſt will and teſtament of *Jacob*. But *Peter* objected to that, wiſely alledging, that *Robert* being ſick, had ſent word to *Daniel*, who was lately married to *Hannah*, to deſire *Joſeph*, who had been taken in bed with *Mark's* wife, to ſend his grand ſon *Ralph* to his couſin *Bridget*, earneſtly to intreat his nephew *Joſhua*, to go along with his brother *Evans*, to make up the matter amicably with his aunt *Suſan*. But ſhe refuſed to go with *Jack*; yet nevertheleſs recommended *Frederick* and *Humphrey* to *Andrew*, *Simon* and *Luke*; who after a long and grave conſultation, ordered the muſic to play briſker, and then went unanimouſly to *Barthelmew*. So having drank plentifully at *Ned's*, till they were all intoxicated, having nothing to pay the ſhot with, they drew their ſwords at *Dick*, the land-lord, ſtabbed *Robin*, and fell upon *Lancelot*, lamed *Iſaac*, and had it not been for *Solomon*, had ſlain *Cornelius*. Thereupon *Nat* ruſhed forward, and ſwearing at *Marmaduke*, who had been aſleep all the time in *Sally's* lap, ſo incenſed *Walter* and *Martin*, that *Miles* and *Zachariah* without any regard to *Matthew*, threw bottles, glaſſes, &c. at each others heads. In which *Abraham*, and *Moll's* bully, being enraged, took *Benjamin* civilly by the throat; kicked *Theophilus* gently down ſtairs; picked *Abel's* pocket, while he was making his addreſſes to *Nell*; and at the ſame time in the higheſt fury imagineble, ſmiling calmly, ſent *Barnaby*, *Toby* and *Guy* to the round houſe. At which *Anthony*, half drunk, ſoberly ſtarted up; and having reeled two or three times around the room, put on an important wiſe look, made a fine ſpeech, nothing to the purpoſe, and

then asked what was the matter. Whereupon *Bajan* in a low voice loudly whispered *Allan*; and perceiving that *Alexander* was strongely astonished at their silent noise, told *Francis*, that his grandfather *Joseph* was dead. At which unexpected news *Nicholas* awaked, and being in an ill humour, writ a soft love song; whistled an opera air; and then withdrew to a neighbouring ale house, to drink a dish of chocolate with *Dudley*. Which exasperated *Job* in such a surprising manner that none of the company wondered at it: only *Valentine*, in the height of his resentmen, could not forbear going to hang himself. However, *Allan* run undesignedly to the goal to let out the aforesaid prisoners; having, without any noise, broken open the doors, freed *Gerard*, *Margaret* and *Beth*; who being apprehended at *King's* by the timely assistance of *Bernard*, were carried the next morning before *Hugh Noodle*, a trading Justice in St *Giles's* and upon paying a shilling a piece, the whole affair was happily determined: which is the most exact account that can be given thereof, by

Your humble Servant,
OLIVER PUZZLE-CAUSE.

To the Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Esq.
Comptroller.

SIR,

THE office which you fill, at the time it was erected, was justly considered as the most important of any in the state. The erection of it had been long opposed; and I believe yourself was among the opposers to the very last. But the very deranged situation of our finances, and a total want of system in any part of the business, at length obliged us to adopt the measure. In seeking a proper person to fill it, no character, no integrity, no abilities were thought too important to be sought after. You had them, and was appointed. Your business was, to point out the system, the plan by which the state was to pay her debts; to support her credit; to do Justice to Individuals; and to maintain the Dignity of government. To enable you to render the state this service, all the public offices through which any money or accounts passed, were not only set open to your inspection, but in some respects put under you direction. It was also undoubtedly your duty, to make such statements to the legislature, of the situation of expences and revenues, as would enable them to act understandingly on the subject. Those who wished to have our government, and particularly our FINANCES respectable, never rejoiced at your appointment: for though they thought you a man of abilities, still your abilities were such as are rather calculated to enable you to execute a plan in detail with decency and dignity, than to form a new system, which would appear to be the effect of knowledge, reasoning and Genius. you are indefatigable rather in labour than in thinking. Nor did they altogether like your character. Your firm integrity was not such as is inconsistent with doing wrong, from an attachment to wrong principles, and violent prejudices. Your worst enemies must allow, that you have as much of Honestus the Trojan, as is consistent with the character of Wrong-head; but unfortunately you have no more. All these apprehensions did not, however, preclude every hope that the office might be of use. Very little did any person expect that you could go through a year and half in the enjoyment of that office, without doing one act that properly belonged to to the head of the department; for, merely to collect the amount of particular debts, and the produce of particular revenues, ought not to be called so; though an useful and necessary duty of a clerk in your office*. The State might be contented with paying you the salary for nothing, if nothing was necessary—if by any means your services were unnecessary; as I might be willing to pay a physician for attending me in a fit of sickness, although he did not even endeavour to do me any good, provided by any means I was actually recovering. But you cannot avoid seeing that your patient is not only dangerous, but that he is every day growing worse—since you was appointed we have paid large sums of money;—but have discharged no debt. The excise and impost have dwindled to almost nothing. We have been reduced to an infamous pandering to support our civil list, and the securities are now sold for half the sum they would have fetched when you was appointed. For all these events, and the consequent want of dignity in government, and the infamous injustice to individuals, you ought to be accountable.—If impeached in a government where the breach of trust in an office of the first importance was a crime, what could you answer? Had the affairs of your department become more and more deranged from the malicariage of your projects, from unforeseen incidents, or even if it had arisen from your want of abilities, you might hope to defend yourself with success. As a member of the legislature, if you chose to destroy all public credit and all dignity of government, your conscience and your character alone must be answerable. —But to accept, and thereby engage to fulfil the office of comptroller, which you knew was erected to remedy those very evils which you have seen rapidly increasing upon us ever since your appointment, and then to neglect for more than one year, to take any one step to fulfil the trust reposed in you is a crime for which no government but this would excuse you ——In this country, where we have so long let most little felions, and all great ones go unpunished, it would indeed be unjust to hang you; but in any other government it would be unpardonable to neglect it

---

* *A late writer says, that the information given by the comptroller to the legislature, is inferior to what was usually collected from the Treasurer the first two weeks of the May Session. This is obviously unjust. His reports have been only collections from the different offices but those collections have been good and very faithfully made—but collecting information is only providing tools for the financier; not executing the office.*

Messrs. Printers.

Observing in the New-Haven Gazette of July 19th an account of a late experiment, which is thought to be an effectual preservation of wheat from the ravages of the Hessian fly, it brought to my mind an ingenious letter in the London Magazine, for June 1773, on the effect of cider in preserving plants from flies and insects. With this, I have sent you the number which contains the said letter; that if you should judge it worthy a place in your paper you might have it at hand.——From the said account in the Magazine, with the experiment of Mr. Cowles, I would propose for enquiry, whether dipping branches of green cedar in water strongly impregnated with the same quality, and strewing them over the grain, after it is up in the fall, and again in the Spring season, near the time when the Hessian fly makes its appearance, might not prove an additional preservative?——If so, the industrious farmer may be richly paid for his pains, and the whole community benefitted by the discovery. The subject is very important; and although many things in nature are mysterious, yet facts are stubborn things; enquiry is the way to improvement, and experience giveth wisdom.

X.

On the EFFECTS of CIDER, in preserving GROWING PLANTS from Insects and Flies. (In a Letter from Mr. Chris.

topher Gullet to Dr. Maty, publiſhed in the new Volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.)

SIR,

I Should not preſume to trouble you as a member of the Royal Society with the following letter, did not the ſubject ſeem to promiſe to be of great public utility. It relates to the effects of elder;

Sambucus foetida in omnibus nigro.

1. In preſerving cabbage plants from being eaten or damaged by caterpillars.

2. In preventing blights, and their effect on fruit and other trees.

3. In the preſervation of crops of wheat from the yellows and deſtructive inſects.

4. Alſo in ſaving crops of turneps from the fly, &c. &c.

Tavſtock (Devon) Aug. 11, 1771.

1. I was led to my firſt experiments, by conſidering how diſagreeable and offenſive to our olfactory nerves the effluvia emitted by a bruſh of green elder leaves are, and from thence reaſoning how much more ſo they muſt be to thoſe of a caterpilly whom I conſidered as being as much ſuperior to us in delicacy as inferior in ſize. Accordingly I took ſome twigs of young elder, and with them whipt the cabbage-plants well, but ſo gently as not to hurt them, juſt as the butterflies firſt appeard: from which time, for theſe two paſt ſummers, though the butterflies would hover, and flutter round them like gnomes or ſylphs, yet I could never ſee one pitch, nor was there I believe a ſingle caterpillar blown after the plants were ſo whipt; though an adjoining bed was infeſted as uſual.

2. Reflecting on the effects above mentioned, and conſidering blights as chiefly occaſioned by ſmall flies, and minute inſects, whoſe organs are proportionably finer than the former, I whipt the limbs of a wall plumb tree as high as I could reach; the leaves of which were preſerved green, flouriſhing, and unhurt, while thoſe not ſix inches higher, and from thence upwards, were blighted, ſhrivelled up, and full of worms. Some of theſe I afterwards removed by whipping with, and tying up, elder among them. It muſt be noted that this tree was in full bloom at the time of whipping, which was much too late, as it ſhould have been done once or twice before the bloſſom appeared. But I conclude from the whole, that if an infuſion of elder was made in a tub of water, ſo that the water might be ſtrongly impregnated therewith, and ſprinkled over the tree by a hand engine once every week or fortnight, it would effectually anſwer every purpoſe that could be wiſhed, without any poſſible riſk of hurting the bloſſoms or fruit.

3. What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, and which they conſider as a kind of mildew, is in fact occaſioned by a ſmall yellow fly with blue wings, about the ſize of a gnat. This blows in the ear of the corn, and procures a worm almoſt inviſible to the naked eye, but being ſeen through a pocket microſcope, it appears a large yellow maggot, of the colour and gloſs of amber, and is ſo proliſic that I reckon conſtantly counted 40 living yellow maggots or inſects in the huſk of one ſingle grain of wheat—a number ſufficient to eat up and deſtroy the corn in a whole year. I intended to have tried the following experiment ſooner, but the dry hot weather bringing on the corn faſter than it was expected, it was got and getting into bloſſom before I had an opportunity of ordering as I did. But however, the next morning at day break, two ſervants took two buſhes of elder, and went one on each ſide of the ridge from end to end, and ſo back again, drawing the elder over the ears of corn of ſuch fields as were not too far advanced in bloſſoming. I conceived, that the diſagreeable effluvia of the elder would effectually prevent thoſe flies from pitching their tents in ſo noxious a ſituation; nor was I diſappointed, for I am firmly perſuaded that no flies pitched or bowed on the corn after it had been ſo ſtruck. But I had the mortification of obſerving the flies (the evening before it was ſtruck) already on the corn (ſix, ſeven, or eight, on a ſingle ear) ſo that what damage hath accrued was done before the operation took place; for on examining it laſt week I found the corn which had been ſtruck pretty free of the yellows very much more ſo than what was not ſtruck. I have therefore no doubt, but that had the operation been performed ſooner, the corn would have remained clear and unhurt. It is, ſimple as the proceſs is, I flatter myſelf it bids fair to preſerve fine crops of corn from deſtruction, as the ſmall inſects are the crops greateſt enemy. One of theſe yellow flies laid at leaſt eight or ten eggs of an oblong ſhape on my thumb, only while carrying by the wing acroſs three or four ridges, as appeared on viewing it with a pocket microſcope.

4. Crops of turneps are frequently deſtroyed, when young, by being bitten by ſome inſects, either flies or fleas. This I flatter myſelf may be effectually prevented, by having an elder buſh ſpread ſo as to cover about the breath of a ridge, and drawn once forward and back over the young turneps. I am confirmed in this idea by having ſtuck and drawn a buſh over a bed of young cauliflower plants, which I began to be bitten, and would otherwiſe have been deſtroyed by thoſe inſects; but after that operation it remained untouched.

In ſupport of my opinion I beg leave to mention the following fact from very credible information. That about eighteen or nine years ago this country was ſo infeſted with cock chaffers or cockworks, that in many parts they eat every green thing, but elder, not left a green leaf untouched, but the elder buſhes, which alone remained green and unhurt amid the general devaſtation of ſo voracious a multitude. On reflecting on theſe ſeveral circumſtances a thought ſuggeſted itſelf to me, whether an elder row eſteemed noxious and offenſive may not be one day planted with, and entwiſting its branches among fruit-trees, in order to preſerve the fruit from deſtruction by inſects; and whether the ſame means which produced theſe ſeveral effects may not be extended to a great variety of other caſes, in the preſervation of the vegetable kingdom.

The dwarf elder (*ebulus*), I apprehend on its more offenſive effluvia than common elder there ore muſt be preferable to it in the ſeveral experiments.

Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
CHR. GULLET.

For the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.
To the PUBLICK

THE clamour of the gentleman Mob, the year paſt, has been perfectly rational.—The largeneſs of the Governour's ſalary, was the greateſt article of their complaint. That was a real grievance, as a ſingle poll was obliged to pay towards the ſupport of his Excellency, the enormous ſum of *ſeventy, the thirteenth part of a penny*: this by every rational perſon, muſt be conſidered as a weighty grievance, but now, owing to the patriotic ſpirit of the Governour, this grievance is removed. His preſent Excellency has voluntarily beſtowed upon the community, three hundred pounds of his ſalary. A patriotic ſpirit this!—a generous gift to each rateable citizen in this Commonwealth. The gratuity of his Excellency, to a ſingle rateable poll, if I rightly calculate, amounts to the prodigious ſum of ONE WHOLE FARTHING AND ONE FIFTH OF A FARTHING!—a kind!—a generous!—a patriotic ſpirit!—This muſt neceſſarily be a great relief to thoſe who are groaning under the weight of heavy taxes. However my mind, in times paſt, may have been in favour of Inſurrections, I am now determined, conſidering the great grievance of all grievances

is removed, to exert myself in support of government. Happy that society, whose rulers bestow free donations upon the community—this is the agreeable situation of our Commonwealth.—Let those of us, who have stepped forward in vindication of the rights of the people, for a redress of grievances, console ourselves, that we have at length obtained our point. The great grievance is removed—we will no longer grumble at paying the Governour's salary.

BOSTON, July 20.

Last Wednesday being the anniversary of Commencement at the university at Cambridge, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, his excellency the Governour and suit, his honour the lieutenant governor the honourable president of the senate, and a number of gentlemen of distinction, arrived at Harvard hall, having been accompanied on their tour from Boston, by the sheriff of the county of Suffolk, and the independent company of horse guards, commanded by colonel Swan. They were received by the fellows of the corporation, professors and tutors, and conducted to the philosophy room, where the board of overseers met—The business necessary to be done previous to the solemnities of the day was here transacted; and about 12 o'clock they went in the usual procession to the meeting-house.

The degree of BACHELOR of ARTS, was confered on the following young gentlemen, viz.

William L. Abbot,	Samuel Kellogg,
Abiel Abbot	Ephraim Kendel,
John Quincy Adams	Nathaniel Lawrence,
Jonathan Armory,	Ebenezer Learned,
Samuel Angler,	Moses Little,
Benjamin Beale,	James Lloyd,
James Bridge,	James Lovell,
Josiah Burge,	William Mason,
John Chandler,	Daniel Mayo,
Thomas Chandler,	Samuel Mead,
Gardner L. Chandler	Ephraim Morton,
Caleb Child,	Hezekiah Packard,
William Cranch,	John Phelps,
Peter Eaton,	Nathan. S. Prentiss
Oliver Fiske,	Samuel Putnam,
John Forbes,	Isaac Rand,
Bossenger Foster,	John Sever,
Nathaniel Freeman,	Solomon Vose,
Timothy Fuller,	John Jones Waldo,
Thomas Hammond,	Francis Welch.
Thaddeus M. Harris,	Leonard White.
Walter Hunnewel,	Samuel Willard,
Joseph Jackson,	Samuel Williams,
Asa Johnson,	
William S. Judd,	Robert Pierpont.

NEW-HAVEN, August 2.

On Thursday last, the remains of the late Rev. CHAUNCEY WHITTLESEY, (who died on the 24th ult. in the 70th year of his Age, and 40th of his Ministry,) were interred in the burying ground in this city.

The Corpse was conveyed from his Dwelling-House to the Brick Meeting House attended by a numerous Procession in the following Order:

The Students the University,
The Graduates,
The Tutors,
The Clergy of this and the neighbouring Towns.
The Members of Mr. Whittlesey's Church.

Bearers — CORPSE. — Bearers

Mourners.
Mr. Whittlesey's Society,
Gentlemen of the Town and others.

The Corpse being carried into the Brick Meeting-House, a Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr BALL of *Weathersfield* and a Sermon excellently adapted to the solemn Occasion, was then preached to a numerous Auditory by the Rev. President STILES, from Matt. XXV. 20. 21 *And so he that had received five talents, came and brought other five talents, saying, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me five Talents: behold, I have gained besides them five Talents more. His Lord said unto him, well done thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the Joy of thy Lord.*

The Exercises were introduced by singing Watts's Funeral Thought, and concluded with an Anthem from Rev. XIV. 13. *And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me write blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.*

While a portrait of full this great and good man will not be attempted, justice demands some touches of his excellent character.

The foundation of Mr. Whittlesey's eminence in life was laid in superior natural endowments and an early thirst for knowledge. Strong mental powers were duly improved by a learned education at Yale-College, where he proceeded bachelor of arts 1738, of which he was elected a tutor 1739. He was an excellent classical scholar, well acquainted with the three learned languages, but especially the Latin and Greek. He availed himself of the advantages of an academic life, and amassed by laborious reading a vast treasure of wisdom. For literature he was oracular at college in his day. He taught with facility and success in every branch of the sciences, being well acquainted with the general cyclopædia of literature; and was ever considered among the most eminent and learned tutors of the college. Numbers of first distinction in church and state having been his pupils *, their known reverence and love of one who had imbued their minds with science and virtue is his highest encomium.

Theology was his favourite study, and he received several invitations to settle in the ministry, which he declined. He disapproved of the extravagances of the wild and confused period which began in the country in 1740, and continued for some years. Hence he suffered in his reputation, and was interrupted in pursuit of the first object of his wishes, the employment in which he might best promote the immortal and most important interests of his fellow-men.

Resigning the tutorship in 1745, he went into mercantile life. In this he continued about twelve years; during which time he was brought into civil improvement as a member of the General Assembly and one of the civil authority of the town. In civil and mercantile life he was universally esteemed for his integrity. His suavity of temper and dignity of manners, with an early and decided choice of religion, commanded respect.

He was not less distinguished as a gentleman and a christian, than as a scholar. He united the greatest affability with true dignity. Possessing in a high degree the friendly and social affections, his conversation was always savoury enlivening and improving. His hospitality to his numerous friends was supported by œconomy and discretion in all his temporal affairs, and a rare activity and promptitude in every business he undertook. He discerned the proper time and opportunity for every purpose, the methods and seasons of address, and knew well how to redeem time.

Prudence and philanthropy, integrity and firmness were conspicuous parts of his character. *He scattered the wicked with his eye.*

During his residence at the university as a tutor, and his after employments in merchandize and civil life, he acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge of men and things, and a large acquaintance with principal characters both at home and abroad. These were delightful accessions to his special accomplishments for the ministry.

A thoroughly read in history, particularly ecclesiastical, he saw the errors and corruptions which have crept into the church through a zeal for dictating in matters of faith, and was himself perfectly satisfied with the protestant confession.

In 1758, an effectual door was opened for his settlement in the ministry, and he was ordained colleague-pastor with the Rev. *Joseph Noyes* of this town. He then laid aside all secular and civil employments, and applied to theological studies and pastoral duties with an ardor, and assiduity equalled by few, and exceeded by none. He was no disputatious theologist, but a practical rather than a controversial preacher. Persuaded of the truth of christianity, and deeply sensible of its importance, he was able to defend it. In this cause he set his face as a flint. He lamented the decline of professors, and prevalence of infidelity. Never *ashamed of the gospel*, he *magnified his office* by inculcating the doctrines of grace in connection with, and as motives to, evangelical holiness; by exhibiting the sacred scriptures, not human systems, as the rule of faith; by ruling well the church of God; and being an ensample to the flock.

He was attached to the congregational discipline. At the same time, being a consistent protestant, he asserted the equal rights of all denominations, and was open to the full influence of that *charity which seeketh not her own, thinketh no evil, beareth all things.*

His evangelical ministry revered the character of EMMANUEL, and preached Jesus Christ and him crucified as the only foundation of acceptance with God. In his sermons his aim was to enlighten the mind and warm the heart. His strength of genius, energy of style and manner, elevation of thought, and originality of composition might lead us to think we saw St. PAUL in the pulpit, when we heard Mr. Whittlesey. Feeling the truth, dignity and importance of his subjects, in composing his discourses, he seemed to have caught the fervour of the apostle in delivering them. He was indeed *a workman that needed not to be ashamed.*

With his activity, perseverance and zeal were united humility, meekness, and *wisdom which dwelt with prudence.* He presided over his flock

---

* His *excellency* GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON, the Hon. Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. President STILES, the Hon. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, the Rev. Dr. WELLS, &c. &c.

with impartiality, gravity and fidelity; and *made himself servant unto all, that he might gain the more.*

He possessed the gift of prayer above most of his brethren. Grace was poured into his lips on all occasions, in public and private. Such were the variety, copiousness and eminency of his prayers, such the elevation of his devotion, that he seemed caught up to heaven.

His pastoral visits were frequent, and judiciously conducted. He *opened his mouth with wisdom.* From an heart open to the tenderest sensibility, *in all his afflictions of his people he was afflicted.*

His religion was equally free from affectation of austerity, and from levity of temper; from bigotry and indifference. Amidst the intricacies of providences, afflictments not joyous but grievous, he manifested a serenity of temper, a joy in divine government, which shewed the commanding influence of the *faith that overcometh the world.*

He wished not to exceed seventy years. According to his desire, his usefulness as well as his life was protracted to this period. Having shone a light to the world, he closed the scene with the same serenity and constancy as he had ever lived. His old age was as amiably splendid as the clearly setting sun. His past days looked back upon him with a smile of friendship. And the morning of immortal felicity dawning on his soul, gloriously irradiated the valley of death.

Thus lived and thus died the Rev. CHAUNCEY WHITTLESEY. His relict hath lost a most tender husband, eight surviving children a faithful parent, his acquaintance the friend indeed, his flock their joy and crown, the church a burning and a shining light, the ministry a brother who was their honour, the literary republic one of its ornaments, the community a lover of our nation, mankind their friend.

The public veneration and esteem for this excellent man were testified by the attendance of the most numerous assembly of friends and respectable characters, ever present at a funeral among us. *Hear, Lord, for the Godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men.*

A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for these states—The writer proposes to send to England for the Bishop of Osnaburgh, second son of the king of Great-Britain, and have him crowned KING over this continent. We have found by experience, says he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourselves—that all our declamation and parade about Republicanism, Liberty, Property and the Rights of Man, are but froth and nonsense, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in these twelve years. This plan, we are told, gains friends and partisans rapidly, and it surely is necessary for the great body of the people to be on their guard. —— The Federal Convention may save us from this worst of all curses (A ROYAL GOVERNMENT) if we are only wise enough to adopt their recommendations when they shall be communicated to us.

Married, last Sunday Evening, by the Rev. *Jonathan Edwards, D. D.* SIMEON BALDWIN, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss REBECCA SHERMAN, Daughter of the Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, Esq. of this City.

FAIRFIELD, July 25.

MARRIED, On the 17th inst. at New-field by the Rev. Mr. Leaming; Mr. Hezekiah Wetmore, of New-Haven, late Deputy Pay-master General in the American Army, to the amiable Miss Sally Hoyt, eldest daughter of Capt. James Hoyt. A lady endowed with every accomplishment that can render the marriage state agreeable.

Messieurs Meigs & Dana.

THE writer who thrust into your last week's paper some remarks on the infinite evil of sin, appears by his virulence to be an inveterate enemy to that doctrine and to the preachers of it. It is acknowledged by all, but a few shallow dabblers in theology, that a news paper is not a proper vehicle for religious disquisition. In this way therefore the writer need not fear that trimming which his petulant weakness merits. Would he be seriously noticed he must appear in a pamphlet. If he wishes to enter the field of controversy, let him advance, the way is clear, he may be sure to meet with an antagonist, who will not oppose him with the low weapons of *scurrility, sophistry* and *misrepresentation*; but those of truth and meekness.

THE Partnership of Meigs and Dana, being dissolved by mutual Consent, all Persons indebted to it, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, who will endeavour to continue this Paper in its present Size and Form; but his experience of the want of Punctuality in Payment during more than three Years, renders it probable that he shall publish a Paper hereafter of the same Size as the other Papers published in this State.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

New-Haven, August 2, 1787.

FOUND in the Inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 4th instant, a dark Bay Mare, with a Mane and Tail almost black, a Star in her Forehead, and a small white S, on the End of her Nose, between her Nostrils, and a remarkable Curl on each Side of her Breast, under the Girth Place, just behind her Shoulder, no artificial Mark or Brand, about 13 Hands and an Half high, about four Years old, a natural Trotter, in good flesh, appears to have been ridden, but never to have been shod, the owner may have her again, on proving property and paying Charges, by applying to

LEMUEL CANFIELD

New-Milford, July 10, 1787. 24—3

WHEREAS the Hon. General Assembly, at their sessions in May last, appointed us the Subscribers Trustees on the estate of THOMAS COUCH of Reading: All persons who have any demands on said COUCH are desired to exhibit them by the last day of September next, in order to receive their just proportions of the Monies arising from the Sales of his Estates. Attendance will be given at the House of STEPHEN BETTS, Esquire, in said Reading, on the last Mondays in August and September next by.

WILLIAM HERON,
STEPHEN BETTS,
Wm. HAWLEY. } Trustees.

Reading, 23d July, 1787.

N. B. Those who neglect complying with the above request will be forecloſ'd from the Settlement of said Estate. 24—3

CASH GIVEN FOR

Old Gold and Silver,

By Beriah Ghittenden,

SILVERSMITH,

At the Door next to this OFFICE.

☞ For Gold of the first Quality Five Pounds per Oz. will be given; and for Silver of the first Quality, Six Shillings and Eight Pence, per Oz. and proportionably less for inferior Qualities of either.

July 24. (23)

Earthen Ware,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from *Liverpool*, by

JOHN NICOLL,

To be sold, wholesale, at his STORE IN STATE-STREET:

HYSON TEA,

Of the first Quality.

New-Haven, June 11th, 1787 17—

A Gold NECKLACE.

LOST, a few Days ago, in this City, a GOLD NECKLACE. Whoever will return it to the Subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

PAUL NOYES.

Verſes from a CROOKED Gentleman to a STRAIGHT lady,

HOGARTH, who copied nature's works
In all his juſt deſigns,
Has prov'd that ev'ry beauty lurks
In undulating lines.

How ſtrong the charms which artleſs grow,
All nature's products tell:
She bends, irregular, the bough,
And wreathes the twiſted ſhell,

The rib which form'd your ſex divine,
Was warp'd in Adam's ſide;
And in the ſerpent's curling twine,
The Tempter's arts were tried.

When bleſt with crooked ſhapes, ev'n things
Inanimate can warm:
With rapture, thus the toper ſings
The corkſcrew's ſpiral form.

Say, can the maypole, tall and ſtrait,
With this be e'er compar'd?
Do equal honours, equal ſtate
Inveſt the taylor's yard?

Is yon ſtrait walk, whoſe formal road
Conducts to formal groves,
Like that which circling round the wood
In various mazes roves?

What ſtronger proof remains to ſhow,
Let love's bleſt God ſupply;
For he himſelf muſt bend his bow
Before his arrows fly.

But if, ſtill blind to graces born
From ſweet confuſion's plan,
Alike you hate the winding horn,
And curvilineal man:

Oh, take me fair one, to your arms
And while our joys are heighten'd,
Such miracle attend our charms,
Perhaps I may be *ſtraighte'nd*.

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

JOSEPH METCALF Eſq; of Orange, who was ſome time ſince taken priſoner and carried off by Luke Day, William Smith, and others of Shays's party, but from whom he afterwards made his eſcape, ſoon after his return home commenced an action of damage againſt Smith, who is one of the nine perſons excluded by the General Court from a pardon. Mr Metcalf's commencing an action againſt Mr. Smith, it ſeems has greatly offended him, and on the 12th of this month Mr. Metcalf received a letter from Smith, which it is ſuppoſed Smith wrote at his own houſe, which is in the town of Orange, and not far from Mr Metcalf as it is known that Smith privately viſits his family, and was ſeen in Orange the night previous to the date of his letter, of which the following is a true and exact copy, and which you are requeſted to publiſh in your Magazine. It ought to be obſerved, that Mr. Metcalf never has troubled Smith's family,—— or entered his houſe; it is true a party of the horſe once paid it a viſit in order to find Smith, and it is ſuppoſed from thence that he aſſerts his houſe has been ſeveral times broken open.

"Mr. Metcalf Take Care and Dont Diſtreis my wife and Children Any more I find that my houſe has Ben Brok open ſevrl times in the Dead of the Night and part of it you Burat and ſplit one Door to peſes and have tak my ſon primer and kept him confined three weeks this was Done by a pack of ſcoundels—aded by you and Now if you are Amind to Let the matter Drop well and good but if not and will perſiſt in ſuch Cruel methord in diſtriting my famuaily as you have begun you Muſt Look out for Reglaters I with not to deſtroy any mans property as it ſeems you Do mine but if you are Determin'd to Creep it up as you have begun you muſt expect to ſee headquarters the next Time this is from one that is Exceeding fond of good governmen you know, and am a ſole well Wither to mankind in generil and ſhall ſubſcrib myſelf A ſenſear Reglater Wm SMITH Junr.

"Eſp METCALF

"Headquarters ye 9th 1787

"P S hi Braking open houſes and ſearching them when you knew that ther was No body that you wanted their is ſumthing that I Dont underſtand unleſs it was to puniſh them in ſted of me and if ſo then I have got part of my ſopoſed Crime paid but Dont Diſturb them again on any account as they are Innocent if you want to take me you muſt come when I am at home &c"

"Dont you ſee that the Reglaters have carried their point pretty much"

Yale-College, July 20, 1787.

The Candidates for the Degree of Maſter of Arts, which is to be conferred at the Public Commencement, on the 12th of September next, are hereby notified to ſend in their Requeſt to the Preſident, and their QUÆSTIONES MAGISTRALES to Mr Tutor Deniſon, *and to give their Attendance at the Commencement.*

The Catalogue of the Univerſity is to be printed this Year.

EZRA STILES, *Preſident.*

[3]

For SALE, a Quantity of

SALT SHAD,

By the Barrel or Retail.

Enquire of Biſhop and Hotchkiſs.

New Haven, July 24, 1787. (2)

BY Direction of the hon Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Danbury, we give Notice to all Perſons who have any Demands upon the Eſtate of DANIEL BALDWIN, late of Newtown, in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed, to bring in their Accounts for Settlement, within Six Months from the Date hereof, and if they neglect, they will be forever debarred,

CLARK BALDWIN, DANIEL BALDWIN, ABIGAIL BALDWIN, } Executors.

Newtown, Jun 4, 1787. (23 3)

HEBREW BOOKS.

To be ſold at this Office,

L'EUSDEN' *Hebrew Bible,*
Buxtorf's Lexicon,
Stockard's Grammar, and
Bonnet's Lyra Prophetica, *or critical Analyſis of the Book of Pſalms.*

(23)

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.